53-1943

Another money crop in Hampton is that of watermelons. They will be on the market before many weeks, though shipping may present difficulties.

CALHOUN . . . Most South Carolinians probably think that Beaufort county has the heaviest per cent Negro population, as compared with white, in the state.

But the federal census of 1940 reveals that, not Beaufort, but Calhoun, tops the percentage list in Negro population as compared with white.

The percentage in Calhoun is 73.1 per cent Negro and 26.8 per cent white, almost three to one.

Beaufort is close on the heels of Calhoun however, the percentages for that county being 67.1 per cent Negro and 32.9 per cent white.

The heaviest white population, by the county, is found up near the mountains. Official figures for Pickens are 86.8 per cent white and 13.2 Negro. Oconee, another hill county, is right along with Pickens, the percentages there being 84.2 white and 15.8 Negro.

INCREASES . . . In but seven counties in the state has the Negro population increased as compared with figures of 1930.

In the ten-year period, from 1930 to 1940, Horry county led the state in per centage increase in Negro population. In 1930, the Negro population of Horry was 24.4 per cent of the total; but the census of 1940 shows that the Negro population was 27 per cent of the total, or an increase of about 2.6 per cent.

Other counties whose percentage of Negro population increased in the ten-year period were Chesterfield, Hampton, Marion, McCormick, Dillon and Florence. Florence showed one tenth of one per cent increase, the least among those counties which showed growth in Negro population percentage.

And with reference to Dillon, the official figures show that in 1940, the white male population was 7,455 and the white female population, 7,455, which should make everything come out about even.

But down in Beaufort, the white male population totaled 4,759 and the white female 2,496, or almost two men to every woman.

FLORIDA'S NEGRO population of voting age totaled 316,640 in 1940, compared with 251,025 in 1930, the census bureau in Washington reported yesterday. The only Florida city for which the negro population was given was Jacksonville with 40,474.

RACES . . . Dillon leads all counties in South Carolina in the number of inhabitants of races other than the white and the Negro, according to official figures of the federal census of 1940.

In that county there were 296 males and 314 females of races other than the white and the Negro when the census was completed.

Marlboro comes second, with 158 males and 147 females of races other than white and Negro, and York third, with 105 males and 106 females.

These three counties have 1,118 people within their boundaries outside of the white and Negro races. Many of them are Indians, some Catawbas and some known as Croatans.

Nineteen counties in the state have no people of races other than white and Negro and many have only one or two.

There are a few Chinese and also a few, very few, representatives of other races. The whites and Negroes of course make up the bulk of the population.

Mayor Asks U.S. Aid For Negro Housing

Pittsburgh Courier

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 5—Seeking federal aid to alleviate the acute housing shortage facing the Angel City's tremendously fast-growing Negro population, Mayor Fletcher Bowron appealed Saturday to President Roosevelt. He said war work was the cause of the mammoth migration which has so disproportionately swelled the colored population which, in about two years, has increased from 25,000 to 30,000.

Vote Strength Decreasing

Pittsburgh, Pa., Courier

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1—The voting strength of the Negro is decreasing, according to figures advanced by the Bureau of Census in a report on population released this week. The report reveals that Negroes constitute 8.8 per cent of the nation's total population of voting age during 1940. This figure is 0.1 per cent less than it was 10 years previously in spite of the fact that the total number of Negroes of voting age increased from 6,531,939 to 7,427,938, an increase of 13.7 per cent.

The decline in the proportion is accounted for by the fact that Negroes, 21 years old and over, increased less rapidly than the white population of corresponding age.

It was also revealed in the report that in the foreign born white population which includes a number of large national groups such as Germans, Italians and Russians, there were more persons 21 years old and over than there were Negroes of corresponding ages. However, since there are few aliens among Negroes, the number of citizens of voting age exceeded the number of naturalized foreign-born whites.

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

SEP 5 1943

This article from the Pittsburgh Courier, is by Horace R. Cayton, a product of Seattle. He is a graduate of the University of Washington. His information was gained first hand. It is a very accurate account of prevailing conditions. Since this article was published the Seattle Council of Churches, numbering 187, and headed by the Rev. Dr. N. W. Moat, has thrown its full influence behind Mayor Wm. H. Devin in an effort to cement the good relations among the races.—Editor.)

In few cities in the United States could one fnid so little racial tension as Seattle, Wash. This, in spite of the fact that the Negro population is three times what it was a few years ago. Before the war, Seattle had a Negro population of about 4000. Now its Negro population is around 12,000 and, in adition, there are thousands of Negro soldiers —how many, no one seems to know. Seattle, like most Pacific Coast cities, is experiencing the same sort of Negro migration which Middle West and Eastern cities experienced during the last war.

It is not that Seattle has no racial problems—there are plenty of them. The Negro migrants to the city are for the most part from the deep South and are not familiar with city ways. The old settlers feel toward them just as the old settlers of Chicago and New York felt toward the Southern migrants to those cities during and following World War I.

Dixie Prejudices Brought North

Another problem which Seattle Negroes have to face is the increase of prejudice, due to the fact that thousands of Southern whites have come North and brought with them their sectional attitude toward the Negro. Prejudice toward the Negroes crops up in the most unexpected places for a city like Seattle: A mother from the South will encourage her child not to sit next to a Negro child in school; a Southern white will walk out of a restaurant when a Negro is served.

The army and Navy run true to form. In one plant operated by the Navy signs for "whites" and "colored" were posted over some of the cafeterias and rest rooms. In one of the recreation establishments run by the Army, a Negro deputy sheriff was put out of a boxing match to which he had purchased tiskets, as "the Army did not permit the mixing of races where there was eating or sleeping."

All of this is relatively new to Seattle. It is due to the increased number of Negroes from the South, th rigid rules of segregation of the Army and Navy and the large number of Southern white migrants to th city.

Citizens Work to Abate Bias

However, there are other encouraging signs. Numbers of Seattle citizens, white and black have demonstrated that they do not approve of this imported prejudice, segregation and discrimination. There are at least three city-wide committees working toward the abolishment of many of these new racial patterns.

The Federal Public Housing authority has a policy of mixing Negroes and whites in all of its projects. There is no clearly defined black ghetto. A Negro, John E. Prim, has recently been appointed as deputy prosecutor and several others have positions of responsibility and trust in the city, county and state administrations. The police departmente, though brutal in many individual instances, does not have a lynch spirit.

Leadership Is Divided

Negro leadership, unfortunately, seems hopelessly divided on religious, political and cultural lines. Although most of the leaders realize the problem, few have any notion as to what to do about it, and spend most of their time complaining about the behaviour of the new migrants.

There are problems, of course, but they are far from hopeless or beyond solution. Seattle is, as a matter of fact, one of the few cities I have visited where intelligent social planning can avert racial friction and develop a decent pattern of race relations. Both Negroes and whites will have to realize that the migrants are a city-wide responsibility and are there to stay. The old Negro settlers will have to realize that they must "carry the cross" for the behavior of the newcomers, whether they approve of them or not. If they do, and work toward a program to integrate them in the social fabric of the city, they will reap rewards in the form of new business opportunities and a greater political strength.

Negroes Leaving Rural Areas

Daily Tribune, New York N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (UP).—The Census Bureau revealed yesterday that the Negro population of towns and cities with over 2,500 Negro inhabitants increased by 23.1 per cent during the period from 1930 to 1940, reflecting a movement away from rural areas and small towns.

In an analysis of statistics contained in the 1940 census, the bureau discovered that 966,866 Negroes had migrated to cities with over 2,500 Negroes since 1940.

Forty per cent of the total Negro population—12,340,372—now resides in such cities, the bureau declared. The population of 237 of the cities included 10 per cent or more Negroes. Atlantic City, N. J., had the highest percentage of Negro population at any northern city with between 10,000 and 25,000 Negroes—24.4 per cent.

SEP 15 1943

SEP 15 1943

SEP 15 1943

Negro Population In Cities Climbs

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—(ANP) Negro inhabitants increased 23.1 per cent from 1930 to 1940, reflecting a movement away from rural areas and small towns, the census bureau revealed Wednesday.

In an analysis of the 1940 census, the bureau discovered that 966,866 Negroes had migrated since 1940 to cities with more than 2,500.

Of the official Negro population of 12,340,372, a total of 40 per cent reside in 315 such cities, the bureau stated. The population of 237 of the cities included 10 per cent or more Negroes. Among cities with 10,000 to 25,000, Atlantic City, N. J., had the highest percentage of any Northern

Big Increase In Colored Population Alarms Whites

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

JUL 5 1943

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Chicago Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON.— (Censored) — The British people must start to beget larger families, otherwise Britain will be unable to discharge the obligations of a great world power or hold her empire, warned Lord Nathan in the House of Lords this week.

"It is not only a matter of defense, but a question of populating the empty spaces of the British dominions and colonies," decl Lord Nathan.

It was pointed out that if the present birth rate level continues, by 1980 the population of the British Isles will be 34,000,000 instead of 45,000,000 as at present.

No question is occupying so much concern among British political, religious and social leaders as the alarming tendency for colored populations to increase faster than the Anglo-Saxon populations in different parts of the empire.

For instance, the native population of India increased over 50,000,000 during the past ten years. The same population increase shows itself among the African races.

Whites Doomed In Africa

Declaring that white civilization in Africa was doomed from a biological point of view, Dr. Louis Leipoldt, secretary of the South Africa Medical Association, said: "I see no way of saving South Africa from becoming a piebald country except by mass immigration.

"Otherwise, at best, inevitable miscegnation can only be retarded by political and economic factors. There may be small points on the African continent where white civilization will survive, but they will be very few . . ."

Stating that South Africa ought to be able to support at least another 20 million white people if use were made of all the materials at her disposal. Dr. Leipoldt declared: "Why cannot a rich country like the United States take over South-West Africa, for which we have done practically nothing?

"America must have a stake on the African continent if she is going to take an interest in it," Dr. Leipoldt said that "I would dearly love to see the United States have some vital sphere of influence in Africa."

Australia Wants Increase

Australia also wants to increase her present white population of 7,000,000 to 35,000,000 after the war. This view was expounded to newspaper men at a press conference in London recently by Senator Armstrong, member of the Parliamentary delegation of Australian and New Zealand political leaders visiting the British Isles.

The importance of increasing the Anglo-Saxon population in the Pacific territories of the British Empire is understandable. For Lord De La War has pointed out that despite civil war, disease and famine, Soviet Russia's population increased between 1920 and 1930 from 103,000,000 to 130,000,000 — 26 per cent.

In the same period the colored population of the Asiatic areas of Soviet Russia increased from 29,000,000 to 41,000,000.

"It was clear," added Lord De La War, "that from the Urals eastward there was a new power house of population and energy, a source that had already done much to save Russia in this war, and a certain center of expansion and development in the post-war world.

"The rate of increase of population in Japan was at its peak and though it might slacken, it would long remain very formidable."

Birmingham, Ala. News
November 16 1943

Alabama Ranks Third In Negro Population, Dr. Austin Reports

Situation Brings Health Problem As Race Is More Susceptible To Disease

BY DR. B. F. AUSTIN
State Health Officer
(Written for The Associated Press)

In only two states of the union—Georgia and Mississippi—are there more Negroes than there are in Alabama. In only four states—Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana—does the ratio of Negro population to total population exceed that in this state. Whereas only about one-tenth of the entire population of the United States and less than one-fourth of the entire population of the South consists of Negroes, more than one-third of Alabama's total population is Negro. There are more than 10 times as many Negroes here as in all of New England.

If every Negro now living in Alabama were to be moved out in one huge migration and settled in an unpopulated spot, that area would contain a population four times as large as that of Delaware, twice as large as that of Idaho, and nearly as large as the combined population of Wyoming, Rhode Island and Nevada.

Alabama's unusually large Negro population has brought health problems peculiar to such a state, because, contrary to a widely-held opinion, Negroes are not as healthy as white people and their greater susceptibility to certain diseases greatly increases the danger not only to each other but also to the white people.

When it is remembered, for instance, that in this state in 1941 the Negro influenza death rate was 58 per cent higher than the white rate, that the Negro malaria death rate was 239 per cent higher than the white rate, that the Negro syphilis death rate exceeded the white rate by 602 per cent, that the Negro typhoid fever death rate exceeded the white rate by 43 per cent and that the Negro death rate for other communicable disease, like pneumonia and whooping cough, were substantially higher than the white rates for these diseases, it is not difficult to understand why health progress in the state as a whole is much more difficult than it would be if the proportion of Negroes were considerably smaller. That is something to keep in mind when comparing death rates for this and other states.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

CENSUS REPORT SHOWS NEGRO LIFE TRENDS

Rate of Population Increase, Declined in Ten Years

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (U.P.)—The Bureau of the Census issued a statistical report today on changes in Negro population since 1870 which showed marked increases in literacy and school attendance, entrance into professions and a general trend away from farm laborer status to ownership of their own farms or to the cities.

The report showed the rate of population increase declining in the ten years from 1930 to 1940, although there was a numerical growth during those years of 975,000, or 8 per cent.

The birth rate has declined greatly in seventy years, comparable to the decline in the white birth rate, and there has been an even greater decline in the Negro death rate.

Illiteracy decreased between 1870 and 1930, the last date available, from 81 per cent to 12 per cent.

More than 80,000 Negro college graduates over twenty-five years of age were reported in 1940.

Migration to cities resulted in a decrease of Negroes in agriculture from 54 per cent in 1910 to 36 per cent in 1940.

There has been better than a three-fold increase since 1870 in the number of Negroes engaged in teaching, medicine, dentistry, nursing, law, social welfare and the ministry, those in the professions totaling 110,000 in 1940.

Of farms operated by Negroes, more than one-fourth were owned by operators in 1940.

Negro-owned homes increased from 18 per cent of occupied houses in 1890 to 22 per cent in 1940.

General Increase In Population

SEP 11 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Census Bureau revealed that the colored population of towns and cities with over 2,500 colored inhabitants increased by 23.1 per cent during the period from 1930 to 1940, reflecting a movement away from rural areas and small towns.

In an analysis of statistics contained in the 1940 census, the Bureau discovered that 966,866 colored persons had migrated to cities with over 2,500 colored population since 1930.

SEP

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Negro Population Gains In Cities

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Census Bureau revealed today that the Negro population of towns and cities with over 2,500 Negro inhabitants increased by 23.1 per cent from 1930 to 1940, reflecting a movement away from the rural areas.

The Bureau discovered that 966,866 Negroes had migrated to cities with over 2,500 Negroes since 1930. Forty per cent of the total Negro population, 12,340,372, now resides in 315 such cities, the bureau declared. The population of 237 of the cities included 10 per cent or more Negroes. Atlantic City, N. J. had the highest percentage of Negro population at any Northern city with between 10,000 and 25,000 Negroes—24.4 per cent.

Negro Migrants.

Chicago Bee

TREMENDOUS concern is being manifested over the migration of Negroes from the South to the North. It has been correctly charged that this produces overcrowding and unhygienic conditions in areas already overtaxed and disease-provoking.

AUG 21 1943

Chicago, Illinois.

Another consideration involves a great principle—that of freedom of movement. Attorney General Biddle, it has reliably been reported, has appealed to the President to place restrictions on these migrations, for the reasons cited above, naming specifically Detroit. Such an injunction is a thrust at the sacred personal right to choose ones place of abode.

Our war industries need labor severely, so much so that there is a plan now completed to import Puerto Ricans to complement our dwindling war labor supply. Will they not add to overcrowding, unhygienic conditions, et cetera, unless sufficient housing and sanitation is provided?

Or to be more relevant and specific—wouldnt mass migrations of Negroes discontinue if, in the South, the tyranny over their spirits, working conditions and social existence were transformed into humane relationships in all of these categories?

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 24

53-1943

ONE GOD - - - ONE PEOPLE

By BEN RICHARDSON

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.
OCT 2 1943

When ministers walk into their pulpits on Sunday who do they have sitting before them? And what do these people want and need? Unless clergymen think in these terms they cannot do their jobs with the sort of success God and man expects.

Where Are They From

The Negroes who attend the hundreds of churches in Harlem are a part of some 476,384 black people who live in a small area of New York City. Their community is bounded on the North by 165th st.—and South by 99th st. Its Eastern boundary is the East and Harlem Rivers—and its Western line is the Hudson River.

They live in blocks whose population density is over 600 persons to the acre. Without doubt this is the most crowded dwelling area in the world.

Harlem's Negroes live in houses of varying degrees of age and condition. Fifty percent of our people live in houses over 40 years of age. The rest are little better off. The fortunate few live in well conditioned buildings.

Pay High Rents

For these dwellings Negroes pay 25 to 30 percent higher rent than is paid for similar houses in other parts of the city. The rent Negroes pay is also 2 to 3 times more than white people paid for the same apartments when they lived there, and the services formerly given white residents are curtailed or discontinued entirely. Inferior janitorial services are tolerated, and the tenants suffer as a result!

These are the people to whom Negro preachers give their messages on Sunday—or Saturday as the case may be.

Half of Wages—Rent

Nearly half of the average Negroes' weekly wage goes into rent. Cheating Negro and white agents jack the rents up to get higher commissions! It's a little wonder that the people live as well as they do.

There's no getting away from the fact, as a man dwells—so is his life—a reflection of his dwelling!

Cheated in Markets

When Negroes go to buy in local stores or markets—they are all too often cheated. Like most people they don't understand the confusing point ration system. (Who does?) Merchants know this and rob the helpless customers! They did it before rationing came and they still do.

The OPA says there are no known cases of Negroes "Black Marketing"—but we know better! White stores have a special Harlem grade of merchandise. It's cheaper and louder than can be bought anywhere else.

This is partly our own fault—but its true that such junk is sold here.

Ministers preach to people who buy this inferior merchandise, everytime they come to their rostrums!

Jim Crow Jobs

The people who sit in church pews for the most part hold jim crow jobs!—and earn jim crow pay! Ministers know this, they would be jim crowed too, if they ever took any other job!

Children Suffer

In the Sunday schools of Harlem—sit thousands of underprivileged children whose tomorrow is as black as night! This is again partly our fault—but only partly!

Ministers face these "little ones"—Sabbath after Sabbath!

Can any man in the "Cloth" look out over his audience—and not see the needs of such people! There is no high Negro who escapes what other Negroes suffer! If he's colored—he's marked!

Here's our challenge, Ministers.

These people need hope—guidance—unity, economic direction, and political leadership.

To most of them it doesn't matter whether Moses crossed the Red Sea or not—they want you to lead them across NOW! Let's stop missing the point. God won't mind if you don't rave so much about Amos or John the Baptist. If you can't tie them up with the needs of little people—rather than go on fooling them—GIVE UP—and get a JOB!

AUG 14 1943

40 Per Cent of Negroes in Cities

AUG 27 1943

Kansas City Call

WASHINGTON. — Forty per cent of the total Negro popualtion of the United States lives in 315 urban centers, according to an analysis of statistics from the 1940 census released this week by Joseph Houchins, specialist with the Bureau of the Census.

Each of these centers has a population of 2,500 Negroes or more. They range from 8 per cent to 72.2 per cent of the total population. Of the 315 cities, 237 have 10 per cent or more Negroes.

Of the cities with 25,000 to 100,000 Negroes, 7 were in the North, 19 in the South and 1 in the West. With exception of Cleveland, Los Angeles and Pittsburgh, Negroes represented 10 per cent or more of the population.

Among the cities in this classification, Winston-Salem, N. C., had the highest proportion (45.1 per cent) of Negroes.

Cleveland has 9.6 per cent Negroes, Los Angeles, 4.2 percent and Pittsburgh, 9.3 per cent.

Eleven cities have 100,000 or more Negroes. They are:

New York, 458,444 (6.1 per cent).

Chicago. 277,731 (8.2 per cent).

Philadelphia, 250,880 (13 per cent).

Washington, 187,266 (28.2 per cent).

Baltimore, 165,843 (19.3 per cent).

Detroit, 149,119 (9.2 per cent).

New Orleans, 149,034 (30.1 per cent).

Memphis, 121,498 (41.5 per cent).

Birmingham, 108,938 (40.7 per cent).

St. Louis, 108,765 (13.3 per cent).

Atlanta, 104,533 (34.6 per cent).

Kansas City, Mo., has a population of 41,574 Negroes, forming 10.4 per cent of the total population. Kansas City, Kas., has 21,038 Negroes, who are 17.3 per cent.

Houston, Texas, has 86,302 Negroes (22.4 per cent). Dallas' Negro population is 50,407 (17.1 per cent).

As the Crow Flies

By W. E. B. DuBOIS

Amsterdam Star-News

It would be interesting to know how much time was devoted in Quebec to problems affecting the Negro race in America, Asia, and Africa.

DR. DU BOIS

We have seen but one slight indication — and that by inadvertant photograph—of the fact that many Sicilians are historically and evidently, strongly Negroid. Even in North Africa, American photographers had a hard time.

The newspaper and periodical comment on the race riots has been almost invariably decent, North and South, black and white.

The City Negro

A recent release from the Census Bureau, gives us needed data on Negroes in cities. Forty percent of the American Negro population live in 1940, in town and cities of 2500 inhabitants or more. This means much. We are rapidly becoming a city population with city problems: on the credit side, this means higher wage, better schools, closer contact with modern culture. On the debit side, it means smaller families, more crowding, closer contact with anti-social forces, greater discontent with present conditions. The last item may be the greatest factor in favor of advance, unless it finds no outlet.

There are eleven great Negro cities with 100,000 or more Negroes; four in the North; two in Border states and five in the South. The largest Negro populations are in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, each with more than a quarter million, and aggregating in all nearly a million. Negroes in these cities, all have political representation, in law-making bodies, on the bench, in the police force. They have well-to-do and very poor groups, with slums and criminals. They have a weekly press, monthly periodicals, and they write books.

Eight cities have between one hundred and two hundred thousand Negroes. One of these is in the north (Detroit), three in border states and four in the South. They have in all, eleven hundred thousand Negroes.

In the border cities, the Negroes have some political representation; in Washington as much in proportion as the disfranchised whites; less representation in Baltimore and St. Louis. In Detroit, their power is nearly equal to New York and Chicago. In the Southern cities, New Orleans, Memphis, Birmingham and Atlanta, their political power is small, although they have some in Memphis. It is difficult to say how their economic condition in these cities compares with the North; if I may hazard a guess, I should say that a larger proportion of the Negroes were comfortable; a smaller number rich; a larger number poor, but not so many actual criminals.

Nine cities (five, north and west; four, south) have between 50 and 100,000 Negroes. Eighteen, have 25 to 50 thousands; and 56, ten to 25 thousand. There are 221 towns and villages with 2500 to 10,000 Negroes; about 50 of these are in the north and west.

In all this distribution, much depends on the proportion which the Negro population bears to the total. Of cities with 10,000 or more Negroes, Greenville, Miss., and Bessemer, Ala., have a majority of Negroes. They are both places of about 25,000 and the Negroes have no political power. Of the larger cities, Negroes form a third or more of the population of Washington, New Orleans, Memphis, Birmingham and Atlanta, and are practically disfranchised in all these cities. Perhaps there is the place where a new fight for the franchise should begin.

The presence of Texans in Indiana, of Ohioans in New Jersey, New Yorkers in Oregon and Oklahomans in Maine, is bound to have a profound effect upon the interbreeding and provincialism of regional attitudes. Perhaps minority groups do not think of-

Pursuit Of Democracy

Many Post-War Problems For Social Planners

Population Shifts Offer

BY MARJORIE McKENZIE

Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE SOCIOLOGISTS who are interested in ecology, or the study of population distribution, are giving much of their attention of late to the phenomena and problems of internal migration. Newspaper columnists and traveling reporters have been way ahead of them in discussing the impact of a war-tossed people on American thought and cus-

en of the hostile attitudes which white Americans from different sections entertain for each other, since we are so occupied in measuring what each thinks of us. Many of our difficulties are but intensifications of regional animosities. It is, therefore, important that we develop an awareness of the mobility of the white population and attempt to evaluate what it may mean to us.

Miss McKenzie

OBSERVE MIDDLE CLASS MIGRANTS

During the Detroit riot, there were a great many references made to Southern white migration as a cause of racial tension. People take more than their baggage with them when they leave home. They are burdened with neat little bundles of firmly crystallized ideas on every subject of consequence in their lives and they are not easily persuaded to dispose of these ideas and accumulate new ones. This does not mean that they are impervious to the values of their new environment. Almost every human being is motivated by the desire for status, that is, for recognition and approval by persons posessing more wealth or power.

IF THE prejudices an individual carries do not conform to the patterns established in his new home, often he will suppress his old beliefs and appear to accept those of the people he wishes to impress. This is chiefly true of middle class people. The lower class cares nothing for status, having none and aspiring to none. It will tend to hold on to old habits of thought. The upper class has status and very little fear of losing it and, therefore, makes a point of luxuriating in its idosyncrasies, whether they be negative or positive ones. It seems clear, then, that minority groups ought to observe middle class migrants pretty carefully.

DISLOCATIONS MAY BE FOR THE GOOD

The Southern white who moves North into an area of good race relations is not hopeless if he is interested in making contacts with the influential people of the community. The Northern middle class white who moves to the Deep South, however, is potentially dangerous if he does have entree to the "right people." Always the newcomer is in a relatively hostile atmosphere and insecure about the degree of acceptance he will win.

THE EXTREME regionalism of the United States has not been understood by many of her people, except perhaps in historical instances such as the South's hatred of "damn Yankees." This regionalism is the foundation of most of our political woes and deep cleavages of national policy. But today, Americans are spreading all over the length and breadth of the country, not only enlisted personnel, but also war workers and their wanderlusting families. It may be a good thing for them to go and see how the other fellow lives and thinks. Something good may come of these dislocations for us. However, we shall have to help direct the regroupings in community life if we wish to profit from it.

Negroes are migrating too; not as much as they did during World War I, but since September, 1942, there has been an acceleration, according to a research memorandum in the September issue of Dr. Charles S. Johnson's "Monthly Summary of Events and Trends in Race Relations" (Fisk university). In 41 cities of more than 50,000 population which are engaged in war production, the estimated net in-migration of Negroes was 457,800 since 1940. It is further suggested by Dr. Johnson that if all cities over 50,000 were included in the estimate, that the total figure would approximate 600,000. The largest increase in urban settlement has occurred in the South, where Negroes have moved in from rural districts to get jobs in war industries which are greatly concentrated in the South. The West Coast has seen the largest proportional increase, notably in San Francisco, and outside the South the increase has occurred principally in Detroit, Chicago and Philadelphia.

THIS MIGRATION is significant. Dr. Johnson believes that half of it will seek to remain in urban areas. That means better education, health, housing and employment opportunities than the rural South can provide. It also means population competition, pressures on overtaxed facilities, future problems of racial adjustment. We are piling up another post-war problem, which many of our leaders will deplore because it presents a further complication to seemingly insoluble difficulties. The fact that we must remember, nevertheless, is that we can not achieve permanent gains for part of our people; we must lift up the whole and must get them into the light of urban civilization to do it. In the process, we shall find that we have as much to do on the attitudes of our own migrants as we shall encounter with their white "fellow travelers."

Boston Mayor Alarmed Over Negro Birth Rate

People's Voice, New York, N. Y.

BOSTON (ANP)—The 39th annual session of the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work, which had gone on record voicing vigorous condemnation of jimcrowism, was thrown into consternation by remarks of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin at its closing session. Tobin, who earlier accepted an office in the Allied Military Government setup to reorganize the conquered European territories, remarked at the luncheon that by 1970 the birth rate of the white races would be static or decreasing, while the birth rate of the colored races will be constantly increasing. He further stated that, in much as the colored races were envious of the white race, the white races must protect and defend themselves against the encroachments of the colored races.

The conference had earlier gone on record with a declaration that every individual should be recognized "as a special personality and worthy of just and fair treatment before the law."

Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, and Jane Saddler, director of the race relations council of the Cambridge YWCA, addressed the conference. Seaton W. Manning, executive secretary of the Boston Urban League, was re-elected to the board of directors for a term of two years.